

DAYS THAT MAKE HISTORY

Old White School Banquet Last Wednesday Evening, a Great Success.

PICNIC AND RECEPTION, THURSDAY

Magnificent Parade Friday Afternoon—Saturday Evening's Carnival is a Fitting Close.

"Home Comers" from nearly one-half the states and territories in the Union were in Stevens Point last week, coming from Seattle, Wash., and Los Angeles, Cal., on the west, New York on the east, Texas and Florida to the south and Duluth, Minn., to the north. The list of names published on the second page of this issue will be found interesting to Gazette readers, and worthy of preservation. Last week's issue contained an account of the Old White School Association annual meeting in the forenoon, together with other interesting facts, and the afternoon was devoted to a reception to its former pupils and teachers given by Mrs. C. C. Conlisk and Mrs. C. V. McMillan on the Prentice lawn on Clark street, and was a very pleasant affair, highly enjoyed by the 200 or more who gathered there during the afternoon.

THE BANQUET.
The banquet held at the Elks' club rooms commenced shortly before seven o'clock in the evening, and was a fitting close to the day's doings, being enjoyed by about the same number that attended the reception in the afternoon. The spread was under the direct supervision of Mrs. May Walsworth Clark, and to her is due great credit for its elegance and the pleasing manner in which everything was carried out. She was ably assisted by a number of married and single ladies and by J. D. Giles and W. B. Wheelock. All present were delighted with the service.

Henry L. Green, president of the Association, presided, and at the conclusion of the banquet introduced several speakers, making happy, original and timely remarks before the names of those called upon were mentioned. As a toastmaster, Mr. Green was certainly at his best, and the most pleasing of anyone ever heard in the city, adding new laurels to the many he had received since his first election as president two years ago. The first speaker was Byron B. Park who spoke as follows:

"The pioneers of the Wisconsin Valley from Point Bass to Lake Van Desert may well be classed together. The problems which confronted them were identical. Their objective was to take part, directly or indirectly, in turning the pine forest into money and converting the cutover lands into suitable abiding places for themselves and their posterity.

"While there was among them a considerable number of Canadian and other immigrants, the far greater and dominant element was the descendants of the pioneers of New England and New York, many of whom, however, traced the westward march through ancestors who had taken part in the development of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois.

"They were neither giants in physical strength nor mental capacity, yet they were pre-eminently men and women of thought and action. They were not adventurers; neither were they settlers without ideas and enthusiasms. They were sturdy, independent, resourceful, hard-working Americans. Their crowning inspiration was the perhaps unconscious influence of the divine principle of the equality of man, the central thought in all the pioneer work in nearly all that territory now embraced within the limits of the United States.

"Nearly 1900 years ago by the shores of the Sea of Galilee the gentle Nazarene declared the divine law that all men were equal before God. This law thus declared revised the edicts, judgments and assumptions of king, despot and nobleman which had stood from the beginning of the world. The blood shed at the crucifixion glorified it. Christianity, carrying with it the equality of all mankind before God, became in the fourth century the religion of civilization, and the lash for the first time fell alike on the shoulders of penitent king and penitent peasant. The Catholic church safeguarded it in the feudal ages. The Magna Charta of England was an advance towards the political realization of the divine principle, but America became necessary to its fulfillment. The thirteen colonies were settled by pioneers who were seeking freedom to acquire knowledge, wealth and happiness and freedom to worship God. In 1776 Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence 'All men are created equal.' Before he penned this phrase it expressed a philosophy; when he wrote it the idea became a governmental principle.

"In 1620 two ships were buffeting the waves of the Atlantic. The prow of each vessel was towards America. One landed the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock; the other landed a thousand negro slaves in Virginia. The genius of one was the American revolution; the curse of the other was the war of the rebellion. For eighty-four years we read annually the Declaration of Independence and defiled its most sacred principle by the curse of human slavery. But the unalterable purpose of God prevailed. The clouds of darkness lifted. Four million of slaves became four million human beings. In 1865 the pale face and emaciated form of Abraham Lincoln was lying in state at Washington. The loving, heroic soul sent to heaven by an assassin's bullet. And he, the last martyr for that great principle whose epochs are the birth of Christ, the Magna Charta, the Discovery of America, the Decla-

ation of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation.

"The pioneers of the great west did all their work of reclaiming the wilderness with the equality of man before the law as an established governmental principle. It was a constant inspiration to them; it attended every school and town meeting; it was a part of every constitutional convention; it gave assurance made doubly sure to every man who wielded the ax or plowed the virgin soil; it sanctified the home in the wilderness; it assured the protection of the law to all whose thrift meant accumulated wealth; it lent incentive to the building of better homes, better churches and better schools.

"Our pioneers of the Wisconsin valley brought the idea with them. The immigrant who joined them became immediately imbued with it and made it a part of his creed. With confidence they cut away the forests and constructed their various municipalities. Sturdy, powerful characters, these men and women from 1836 to 1858 systematically set about to make for themselves a civilization such as they had left in the east. The little group that gathered in and about Stevens Point was, to my notion, an exceptionally bright and brainy lot of men and women. They built even better than they knew, and the roll of names of doctors, lawyers, lumbermen and merchants from the list of the early pioneers is a galaxy of the splendor of whose personal worth and actual achievement swell the breasts of us, their descendants, with just pride and commands our grateful remembrance. Not alone in the sordid struggle for dollars did these men and women spend their time. With generous regard for their descendants and successors they built schools and churches, founded libraries and academies. Remote from railroad or steamboat, yet the voice of their representatives was heard and their influence felt in the councils of the state and nation. Living the homogeneous life of the pioneer where every one was a friend and acquaintance of every other decent, honest man and woman, they still were the intellectual, social equals in refinement and culture, if not the superior, of the present generation. While the demands made upon them compelled long hours of arduous toil, they yet had time for social intercourse and intellectual advancement.

"They have done their work well. They are practically all past and gone. The few who yet linger with us are awaiting the final summons with that same courage which sustained them in their youth. Peace to their ashes; and may the memory of their good name be ever with us as a rule and guide of conduct. May God grant that no blot ever comes to their bright escutcheon through any misdeed of ours."

W. F. Collins was then called upon and told of going to the Old White School in 1875, when Anna LaMere taught in the intermediate department and J. K. McGregor and Tina Johnston in the higher room. He gave a number of personal experiences and told several stories very cleverly, causing laughter and merited applause.

In introducing Dr. John C. F. Maloney, the toastmaster proposed that all stand and give three cheers for Stevens Point's first schoolmaster. Mr. Maloney said that he wished to thank all from the bottom of his heart for the grand manner in which he had been received since arriving in Stevens Point. He had no idea, he said, that a banquet like this would be prepared and commended those who arranged it. He spoke of the first time he came to Stevens Point, in 1857, coming from Berlin over the stage route, and stopping at what was then known as the Lloyd House, where he was assured pancakes would be served for supper. Dr. Maloney said he was born in Maryland, removing to Ohio when small, where he had been told that sugar trees grew in great quantities, and while examining one enroute was surprised to find that it was an ordinary wooden tree. His parents left Maryland because there were no public schools in that state and entered the wilderness further west so that they might better educate their children. He came here, he said, as a book agent and was engaged to teach by Dr. John Phillips. He taught his first school in the building now occupied by Miss Lizzie Cadman as a residence, and opened the Old White school in June, 1858. The speaker gave a number of personal reminiscences of his pupils and of the early day pioneers of Stevens Point, including Gen. Ellis, who, he said, was instrumental in retaining the name of Stevens Point, which others wanted to have changed to Shaurette Rapids. He commended the citizens of Stevens Point for their enterprise and business activity and closed by again expressing his thanks for the kindness shown himself and wife.

Mrs. Josephine Richardson Powers, of Blackwell, responded to the toast, "What the Old White School has done for the Wisconsin river valley," concluding as follows: "After this, the third meeting of the Old White School Association, can anyone doubt the beauty of the thought that prompted its organization or the possibilities in store for its members? Possible for strengthening friendships, possible for lightening someone's burden by carry-

ing him back to the good old days when cares and troubles were things of the future or old woman's fables—possibilities of recalling to the wayward ones their innocent days and presenting the contrast so noticeably with a lapse of 30, 40 or 50 years. One could almost doubt the words of scripture, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' This being true, how blessed must be the members in Stevens Point."

Frank Brown, of Menominee, Mich., on being called upon to tell what his experiences of living with an Old White School pupil as a companion, said: "You will notice I have a very high forehead, but I do not wish you to judge entirely by appearance in this respect. I do not know whether I had better say any more or not. It may be just as well if I stop, because it is not always policy to tell the whole truth, but I want to say right now that I think I made no mistake when I married one of your members. My only regret is that there were not enough to go round, for there are several—at least two or three—of the Old White School bachelors wandering around in the vale of single cussedness."

Mrs. Jessie Walker Sanborn, of Ashland, said in part: "Of course it is always a pleasure to come back to the dear old town, the town that is my birthplace, where I was married, and where all my children were born. There is no place in the world that will ever take the place of this old Stevens Point in my heart, and every time I come back I cannot help but feel that it is a town you have a right to be proud of, you who live here and we who call it our native place. It is a beautiful town, because of its progressive citizenship and good management. It is really a town that we shall always be glad to come back to on any occasion, and I am sure I voice the sentiment of the others when I say that all we need is an invitation at any time to return."

Mrs. Alma Pattee Washburn, of Duluth, responded to a toast on "Ghosts," handling her subject in a very clever manner and giving her experiences as a school girl in Stevens Point, referring to Dora Kollock, Frankie Sluts and others who have crossed the river of life. Mrs. Washburn is an excellent speaker, and always pleases.

Harry Antrim, of Chicago, an entertainer of exceptional ability, favored the assemblage with recitations for several minutes, and was followed by Mrs. Marie Empey Haskins, of Wausau, who was given the subject, "Why I went to Wausau," concluding as follows: "Dear schoolmates, it gives me great pleasure to again greet our old instructors, Mr. and Mrs. Maloney. When I began in the Old White School in 1859, I did not go to Mrs. Maloney who taught the primary department, but I began in the intermediate department with Miss Robinson, who by the way boarded with our worthy president, Henry Green and family, and when I passed upstairs, as we used to say, it was one of the greatest events of my life. No high school or college graduate of the present day ever could feel prouder than I did when I passed into Mr. Maloney's room. I can see him now as I saw him then, playing baseball on the common with the boys, and when the bell rang hurrying with them back to work. And not only as an instructor do I greet him, but as a schoolmate of my mother back in Ohio, and God grant that he may meet with us at our next reunion."

Oliver Gardner Stout, of Fort Myers, Florida, paid a just tribute to the memory of John Megran, who taught here before going to and after coming back from the war, thereafter being elected as county superintendent and passing away in the latter 60's in early manhood. He was one of the brightest and brainiest of men, and his death was a great loss.

Jas. E. Corrigan, of Hamilton, Texas, who always pleases when he responds to a call on an occasion of this kind, responded to the toast, "Stevens Point, our Childhood Home," during the course of which he said: "I want to make this statement, and I do it honestly and without fear of successful contradiction, that I believe there is no town today in any part of our great United States, or I might go farther and say the entire world, with the same population, where you will find the degree of culture and refinement as is evidenced in this gathering to-night and presents itself to the world as results from education and influences from Stevens Point."

Oliver Aldrich Van Epps, of Logan, Mont., said: "Well, classmates, I am glad to be with you. I am glad that I was situated so that I could come, and it will remain a pleasant memory with me in my western home. My heart goes out to each and all of you, and I hope this may not be the last one at which I may be present."

Crosby Grant then told a number of good, up-to-date stories, and would have continued had not he been obliged as chairman of the reception committee to meet an incoming train.

Miss Tina Johnston, of Seattle, Wash., responded to the toast, "Answering to roll call," the following being the closing sentences in her pleasing address, after which a vote of thanks was tendered May Walsworth Clark, who had charge of the banquet, and the banquet was at an end. "In the picture gallery of the past each one of us has a corner sacred to the memories of the Old White School. The faces that smile down upon us from its walls are the faces that surround us here tonight, somewhat less merry perhaps, but good and brave and loyal as of yore. As for the historic old school house, it still bears substantial testimony to its own existence and refuses to vanish at the behest of our modern pessimist. Thus, Mr. President, have we, the teachers and the pupils of the Old White School, answered to the roll-call."

GETTING READY FOR FAIR

Special Attractions and Other Good Features Here Sept. 7-11—Large Premiums and Purses Offered.

The next attraction of general interest to the people of Stevens Point and this section is the annual fair and race meeting which will be held in this city Sept. 7th to 11th. A total of \$5,000 is offered for premiums and purses, which ensures a big exhibit in the several departments and a good field of horses to compete in the races.

Chief among the special attractions offered are the Araki Japs and John Rule, the old time bicycle rider, in his sensational act known as "Chasm Somersault, or looping the loop without a loop." Both of these attractions are high grade and have been secured at great expense. They are guaranteed to please. More detailed information will be given in future issues of The Gazette, but in the meantime lay your plans to attend the Big Fair Sept. 7th to 11th.

Class of 1900 and '02 Banquet.

Twelve members of the High school class of 1900 enjoyed a banquet at the Curran House last Friday evening. Those present were John D. Collins of Bartlesville, Okla., Miss Sophia De Meules of Minneapolis, Florence A. Maxfield of Los Angeles, Cal., Mrs. Kate Schantz Kellogg of Nekosia, Miss Ella Griffin of Milwaukee, Miss Anna Haensel of Oshkosh, Mrs. Alice Clifford Smith of Kent, Wash., and Misses Clara Moeschler, Georgia Rogers, Irene Whitney, Catherine Roth and Mrs. Ollie Huntley Rothman of this city. The banquet was an informal affair, was served by Mrs. Curran and lasted from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. Mr. Collins, the only male member of his class present, was elected president and Miss Moeschler secretary. The class of 1900 numbered 22, but the others were unable to be present.

The class of 1902 held a reunion the same evening at the High school. The class contained 25 members, only 9 of whom were present, as follows: Iva L. Bronson, Frank W. Calkins, Jessie F. Hetzel, Jessie Moe, Nellie F. Moeschler, Mable H. Olson, Ruth Porter, Arthur R. Redfield and Joseph Schoettel. Refreshments were served and a good time was had by all present. The following officers were chosen: President, Ruth Porter; vice president, Frank Calkins; secretary, Jessie Moe; treasurer, Iva Bronson; marshal, Mable Olson.

Death of John Bergholte.

John Bergholte, father of Alex and Henry Bergholte of this city, died at the home of another son, John F., in the village of Amherst, at 3:45 last Sunday morning, following an illness of four weeks with general debility, due to old age, but the immediate cause of death was a stroke of paralysis received last Thursday. The deceased was born in the province of Westphalia, Germany, and was 79 years of age. He came to America in 1850, locating at Freeport, Ill., where he made his home until after the death of his wife, three years ago. Since then, until two months ago, when he came to Amherst, he had resided with a daughter at DeKalb, Ill. He is survived by four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Mina Nehus of Paris, Ark., Wm. Bergholte of Oshkosh, Alex and Henry of this city, John F. of Amherst, Miss Julia Bergholte of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Helen O'Drae, of DeKalb.

The remains were taken to Freeport on Monday, for interment, Alex of this city and John of Amherst accompanying them.

Making Fruit Farms.

L. C. Hoeffel, of Portland, Oregon, arrived here on Friday and left the following afternoon to spend a couple of days among relatives and friends at Green Bay. Mr. Hoeffel came east with the remains of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Spurr, who died July 30th. He arrived at New London Wednesday morning, the funeral taking place that afternoon. Mrs. Spurr would have been 83 years of age next November. Mr. Hoeffel is associated with a company which owns 40,000 acres of land on the Columbia river, near Portland, he and his three sons being employed in clearing the land of stumps and laying it out into tracts of ten, twenty or more acres, preparatory to selling for fruit raising. He has given up railroading, is pleased with the climate, soil and push of Oregon, and expects to remain there permanently with his family.

Was a Lively Runaway.

Mrs. Rose Polaczek and Mrs. Fannie Stroik, who reside near Jordan, had a narrow escape from fatal injury at about two o'clock last Monday. A team of large gray horses driven to the city by George Somers, of Polonia, became frightened at the Vetter Manfg. Co. plant, at the South Side, by a passing locomotive, broke away from their driver and started down town at a terrific speed. Near the corner of S. Third and Clark streets, the runaway team collided with a single carriage in which were seated the two women above mentioned. Both were thrown out, Mrs. Polaczek having one of her knees bruised, while Mrs. Stroik struck the buggy step, cutting a long gash above and back of her ear, from which the blood flowed profusely, and required the attention of Dr. von Neupert. A pail of eggs and several baskets of berries in their rig also suffered from the crash, the buggy being almost a wreck.

At the corner of Main and S. Third streets the runaway team slipped and fell upon the pavement and were caught a moment later. One wheel was broken from the wagon, which was not otherwise damaged.

Financial Slump Closes Mill.

John Rowe and Wm. McNeill returned the latter part of last week from North Carolina, where they had been running a shingle mill since last spring. The plant is located in the mountains about seven miles from Waynesville, where there is an abundance of cypress and many varieties of hardwood timber. The money stringency is so severe in that section that the company by whom Messrs. Rowe and McNeill were employed was unable to secure enough cash to pay the help and in consequence the mill is shut down indefinitely.

Tramping to Milwaukee.

Five young Stevens Pointers, Alfred Baker, Judd Bigelow, Roy Cashion, Carl Moeschler and George Glennon, left at four o'clock yesterday morning for a tramp to Milwaukee, going via Amherst and Waupaca, thence to Berlin, Ripon and Fond du Lac. From the latter place they will traverse the line of the Northwestern railroad, down through West Bend and other points in Washington county, and expect to reach Milwaukee next Wednesday or Thursday. They go supplied with blankets and other necessary outfit to sleep in the open if necessary and also expect to cook most of their meals enroute. They will cover from 15 to 20 miles per day, and after reaching Milwaukee they will return home by train.

Have a Cash Balance.

Members of the Home Coming committee met on Monday evening, audited all bills, listened to reports of sub-committees and declared a dividend of 20 per cent. to all who subscribed to the fund. The total disbursements amounted to \$721.59, while the subscriptions and receipts from other sources were \$907.11, leaving a balance on hand of \$185.50. After paying back 20 per cent. to those who subscribed, there will still be a small balance in the treasury. Checks for the dividend will be mailed by the secretary at once, and a full itemized account, including the names of subscribers, the disbursements, etc., will be published later.

THE BISHOPS ARE HERE

Bishop Rhode, of Chicago, and Bishop Fox of Green Bay, Perform Interesting Ceremonies at the Academy.

Rt. Rev. P. P. Rhode, the newly consecrated auxiliary bishop of Chicago, arrived in the city on an early train Tuesday morning and Rt. Rev. J. J. Fox, of Green Bay, reached here last evening. The former was taken to St. Joseph's Academy and later in company with local and visiting clergymen, drove to Polonia to inspect the church and orphanage at that place. Yesterday the necessary documents were made transferring the academy property from the trustees and church dignitaries in whose name it has been held since its erection, to the Mother Superior in charge and her successors.

This morning thirteen girls who are studying for the sisterhood were confirmed, about fifty were invested with the white veil and about one hundred more took their first vows or renewed their probationary vows. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends of the candidates and sisters, as well as by clergymen from the surrounding country, as well as this and other dioceses. This afternoon the bishops and visiting clergymen went by auto to Plover to inspect Father Klosowski's new parochial school, and this evening at 7 o'clock there will be a grand procession, forming at the academy and then moving south on Union street to Main, thence west to Second street and north to St. Peter's church, where Bishop Rhode will deliver a brief address and give his blessing to the assembled multitude. The various organizations connected with the church will join in the procession, many of them carrying torches, and the Union band will furnish music. The arch at the corner of Strong's avenue and Main street has been re-lettered with the word "Witamy," meaning welcome, and the procession promises to be one fitting the occasion in every respect. Bishop Rhode, who has visited Stevens Point in the past, before his ordination as a Bishop, will be entertained at the residence of Father Pescinski this evening and there will be a band concert on the Bokolt lawn adjoining the parish residence.

Mrs. Geo. Snyder Dies.
Mrs. David Fulton of this city was pained to receive news of the death of her brother's wife, Mrs. Geo. W. Snyder, which occurred at Springfield, Ill., last Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 5th. She had been ill four weeks. Mrs. Snyder was 24 years of age and leaves, besides her husband, five daughters, the oldest being eleven or twelve years of age and the youngest a baby. Mr. Snyder's many friends at his old home here will sympathize with him in his affliction.

Prospering in Chicago.

Thos. D. McGuire, of Chicago, arrived in the city last Friday to visit at the home of his sister, Mrs. P. Collins, going from here to Abbottsford and Ogema to visit other sisters. Mr. McGuire is proprietor of three large boarding houses in Chicago, and is now rooming the fourth. It will contain 200 rooms, and is being constructed entirely of concrete, reinforced with a complete network of steel rods. The floors, steps, etc., will be of concrete, the only wood in the structure being the sash and doors, and the building will cost about \$40,000. Mr. McGuire, who has prospered in Chicago, spent a few years of his boyhood days in the town of Buena Vista, this county.

MANY KIND WORDS SPOKEN

Home Comers All Pleased With Stevens Point Hospitality, and Express Sincere Words of Appreciation.

Dr. and Mrs. Maloney left for their home at Shawnee, Kas., Tuesday morning, pleased that they had again mingled with the boys and girls of a half century ago, and carrying with them the well wishes of many friends for more years of peace and happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Covel, of Biloxi, Miss., who came here to attend the home coming, will leave for Oshkosh in a few days to attend a similar event. They resided in Stevens Point several years ago, and expressed great pleasure at the growth and progress of the old home town, and especially its beauty at this season of the year. They also appreciated the manner in which they were entertained while here.

Wausau Record-Herald: Lett Wyatt returned home Friday from Stevens Point, where he attended the "Home Coming and Old White School House Reunion." He is one of the pupils enrolled on the first day of school in that institution fifty years ago. He met many of his schoolmates and his first teacher. He said Stevens Point treated her guests in royal style, better than anyone can treat himself.

Don Chamberlain, who had been visiting at the old home at the South Side for two or three weeks, left for his home in New York, Sunday night, and was accompanied as far as Chicago by his sister, Miss Kittie, who is employed as demonstrator for the Calumet Baking Powder Co. Both were highly pleased with the home coming and Don has profuse in his praise of Stevens Point and her people in general.

Jas. E. Corrigan departed for St. Louis, Monday night, after an enjoyable week among relatives and old time friends in this city and county. He will spend ten days at St. Louis, purchasing goods for his establishment at Hamilton, Tex., and then will be joined by his daughter, who will remain here until he gets through his business. Mr. Corrigan declares that he had the best time of his life at the home coming and Old White School reunion last week, and could not say too many good things for Stevens Point hospitality.

Mrs. Frank Stout and Mrs. Richard Powers left here last evening for the latter lady's home at Blackwell, Forest county, where Mrs. Stout will visit a few weeks. Mrs. Olive Aldrich Van Epps will also go to Blackwell the latter part of this week. Before reaching her home at Fort Myers, Florida, Mrs. Stout will be the guest of Mrs. Heyd in Milwaukee, of Henry L. Green's family in Chicago and spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Lorena Gardner Hayden, at Holton, Kansas. Mr. Stout is now 71 years of age, but he hopes to accompany his wife here to the next Old White School reunion.

Engine Runs Over Foot.

Joseph Yach, a married man living in the town of Dewey, about twelve miles northeast of this city, was badly hurt while at work with a threshing crew in Hull township, last Saturday. He was standing in front of a traction engine when the motive power was turned on unexpectedly, one of the heavy wheels passing over Yach's right foot and frightfully crushing the member. The large toe was almost severed. He was brought to Dr. Gregory's office and the injuries attended to, but it is not known as yet whether the foot can be saved.

To Be Brought Home This Evening.

Dr. W. W. Gregory left on the 1:18 o'clock train this afternoon for Neenah, where he will meet train No. 5 from Milwaukee and will accompany back Fred J. Carpenter, who has been ill at the Sacred Heart Sanitarium for nearly five months. Mr. Carpenter's condition is very critical, but it was determined to bring him home and he will be accompanied as far as Neenah by a physician from the sanitarium and a trained nurse will come here to remain until there is a change in the patient's condition. His mother, Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, who has been at the sanitarium for a couple of weeks, will also return this evening.

Boys Central City Pharmacy.

Orin Parmeter, Jr., has purchased the Central City Pharmacy, conducted for several years by W. F. Voigt at the corner of Church and Monroe streets. The store is closed this week for a general overhauling and refurbishing, but Mr. Parmeter will be ready for business next Monday morning with a complete stock of drugs, school supplies, photographers' materials and everything usually carried in an up-to-date drug store. He will also employ a registered pharmacist and will be ready to compound prescriptions at all hours. The store is connected by telephone and an instrument has been placed in Mr. Parmeter's residence. The new proprietor merits a share of the public patronage.

Tenth Anniversary Celebration.

The tenth anniversary of the establishment of St. Paul's German Lutheran church in this city was fittingly observed last Sunday, when services were held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Rev. C. A. Bretscher, of Wausau, preached in the forenoon and Rev. A. Fierke, of Nekosia, in the afternoon. The interior of the church was artistically decorated with ferns and flowers and the attendance included a number of former members who now reside at Fond du Lac. The voluntary contributions amounted to \$250, for which the pastor, Rev. Carl Schmidt, feels under lasting obligations. At five o'clock in the evening the three clergymen above mentioned were given a ride about the city, including the suburbs, in the E. W. Sellers' automobile.

IN ANOTHER WAY
AMERICA LEADS
ALL THE WORLD

United States Almost Alone in Freedom and Opportunity That Is Afforded to Gentler Sex



In America Women Are the Avoird Rulers of Society

It is in the United States that women revel in beds of clover and walk on velvet and roses, an ample reason, no doubt, for their celebrated wit, charm and beauty. For they are free to develop their mental faculties, free to enjoy social life and free to work.

In America women who want learning and Latin have fewest restrictions placed upon their place and manner of education. In America and in America alone they are the avowed leaders of society. And in America they have the largest liberty in choosing a profession.

Although in Russia clubs are only beginning to be lawful, and in France and Germany conditions are little better, in America 4,000,000 wives, mothers and spinsters are organized into clubs and societies; and of the 300 occupations recognized by the United States census women are represented in all but nine.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, declares that it is plain that "woman is in open rebellion against the traditional curse, against the doctrine of the Pauli estimate of women's sphere; that she has determined to assert her equality in many directions and that she has entered and occupied the great field of remunerative employment."

American Women Not Humble.
The woman of America is characterized as "independent, forceful, capable and far from humble. Obedience is furthest from her thoughts. Civil marriages rarely contain the word obey; some of the churches have dropped it; when it is uttered it is either regarded as a joke or explained as a desire to please, prompted by love—something which would be equally applicable to the husband."

"Self-sacrifice, formerly a cardinal womanly virtue, is no longer in high favor. Self-development is rapidly taking its place. The American woman has imbibed a new doctrine, that of freedom and happiness. She does not believe that she should be submissive, that her life should be hedged with limitations, or that she is forced to suffer for the sins of others. Fathers coming to this country never are known to comment upon the American woman as clinging, timid, humble, dependent, submissive self-sacrificing, without confidence in her abilities or inclination to protect her rights and convinced of the superiority of man."

On the contrary, as Mrs. Lydia Kingsmill Commander testifies in her scientific study of American woman, she is always remarked for her self-reliance, force, freedom, intelligence and courage. She is intent upon being herself, not the pale reflection of some one else, and upon developing the possibilities of life to the utmost. She has great respect, and she commands the respect of others.

Sex's Stand on an Equality.
Naturally women sustaining such altered relations to society and so characterized by a different relation to men. The sexes are more on a parity, says Mrs. Commander. Their lives are more closely associated and they have more in common, and they understand one another as never before. The women are not something apart from the national life, a sort of annex to the race, but entirely for domestic service and reproduction; they are becoming people, half the nation and growing to be considered and respected as such. Their opinions on the questions are not ignored.

Their ideas in business, law, medicine or education are not despised, for their share of the national activities and responsibilities claims recognition and respect.

A natural accompaniment of woman's interior share in the industrial and social institutions of a nation is her subordinate position in the home. She is not living in a world where her wishes are accorded much consideration. Religion, education, politics and business are in the hands of men, who give to the other sex such quantity and quality of each as seem to them fitting.

Old Idea of "Ownership" Gone.

In America, however, as is outlined by Mrs. Commander and is observed by all observers, the old relationship of owner and owned is giving place to one of equality and comradeship. Man does not marry with the idea of securing a patient chattel with enough intelligence to work for him, wait on him and minister to his physical desires. He seeks a friend, a companion, a comrade, a woman of independent personality, who will be congenial in her tastes and habits, but who will live a life of her own, not be absorbed in and lost by his.

American husbands are proud of wives who succeed in the business, professional, artistic, literary or dramatic world; who attain positions of prominence in philanthropic, educational, or reform organization, or who are possessed of any special ability or knowledge.



It Is In the United States that Women Walk in Beds of Clover.

In the conservative countries marriage is all important to a woman and of secondary interest to a man. The stories end with the wedding of the heroine, for it settles her career. She is now merged in her husband and no more is expected or heard of her. Meanwhile the man pursues the even tenor of his way, his marriage being but a more or less important incident.

But the American woman's growth of interests outside of marriage has increased the importance of marriage to men. The more developed woman of the United States touches her husband's nature at many points and fills a larger place in his life. He discusses public affairs with her, confides in her the details of his business, asks her opinion, and frequently follows her advice. In matters of common interests her wishes carry equal weight with his. In brief, the American wife holds a position in the respect as well as the affection of her husband that makes the American man a proverbial matrimonial prize.

Of course, all American women are not free, respected and happy. There are wives in the United States who are bullied and bossed, treated with contempt, beaten and even murdered. But in these also are many instances where, so far from the wife being the opposite extreme almost holds true. There are many American husbands who, instead of exacting self-sacrifice of their wives, yield it to the fullest measure, men who make a fetish of their wives' wishes and work unceasingly and uncomplainingly to gratify even their whims. And the very day American husband recognizes his wife as a person with tastes, desires, ambitions and interests of her own, and acknowledges her right to their development and gratification. He considers her as a human being, analogous to himself.

Women for Clubs and Societies.

Even the most conservative of American husbands allow their women to join a W. C. T. U., a missionary society, or a woman's club. Nor is there objection to the wife turning an honest penny in her spare time. She may do dressmaking or give music lessons in the intervals of housework. It is even generally conceded that she may under stress of necessity enter the industrial world without prejudice to her femininity. The most domestic housewife incurs no disgrace if, having a sick husband or being left a widow, she work for bread.

In a recent editorial of a conservative newspaper it was argued that "Marriage does not rob a woman of the right still to be a wage earner under approved conditions. Many wives are justly proud of the ability to maintain their own resources and even contribute to the household fund."

The well worn maxim has it that the treatment of women is an index to a nation's rank in civilization. And undeniably true this adage proves to the traveler who tours the world and finds in the most primitive states the most debased and injured womanhood, and in the most advanced states the loftiest and freest women.

Herbert Spencer wrote mournful and great words when he observed that in the history of humanity as written the saddest part concerns the treatment of women. "And if we had before us its unwritten history we should find this part still sadder. I say the saddest because though there have been many things more conspicuously dreadful—cannibalism, the torturing of prisoners, the sacrifices of victims to ghosts and gods—these have been but occasional; whereas the brutal treatment of women has been universal and constant."

"If, looking first at their state of subjection during the semi-civilized, we pass to the uncivilized, and observe the lives of hardship borne by nearly all of them, if we then think what must have gone on among those still under peoples, who for so many thousands of years roamed over the uncultured earth, we shall infer that the amount of suffering which has been and is borne by women is utterly beyond imagination."

peasants cost from five to six dollars, a sum, "which it was pleasant to receive but painful to expend."

The daughters also are freely sold, and the brothers of each family bought a common wife whom they rented without hesitation to strangers. In New Zealand, according to Moerenhout and Ward, a father or brother, in giving his daughter or his sister to her future husband, would say: "If you are not satisfied with her, sell her, kill her, eat her; you are absolute master of her."

Women of Tahiti Half Starved.
Almost at the origin of society, writes Letourneau woman was subjugated by her companion; we have seen her become in succession beast of burden, slave, minor, subject, held aloof from a free, active life, often maltreated, oppressed, punished with fury for acts that her male owner would commit with impunity before her eyes.

In the Sudan, where the removal of clothes is a sign of obedience, women may only come unclothed into the presence of the sultan of Meli, and even the sultan's daughters must conform to this custom. At the court of Uganda stark naked, full grown women are the valets. Indeed, throughout the primitive world women are beasts of burden, servants, slaves.

Not only the wife of the negro, the Hindu, and the Keighis, but also the wife of the present slave of the Balkan peninsula and of Russia, is the misused slave of her husband, and as the result of the effort to escape labor, we see the unwholesome interchange of wife and child labor in the factories which would make greater gains from the laborer at the expense of wife and child.

Indeed, in its origin the family is held to have been "simply an institution for the more complete subjugation and enslavement of women and children, for the subversion of nature's method in which the mother is the queen, dictates who shall be father, and guards her offspring by the instinct of maternal affection planted in her for that purpose."

Japanese Widows Blacken Teeth.

In India the subjection of women has had its headquarters. The suttee or the burning of widows is not yet wholly extinct, although forbidden by law; and the remarriage of widows is only beginning to be permitted. The widow at best leads an isolated existence, cut off from her natural associates, condemned to base foods and a life of practical servitude.

In Japan the widow must blacken her teeth and shave her eyebrows. Throughout the orient women are taught to address their husbands as master or lord, whereas the men speak to their wives as slaves and servants. The oriental proverbs declare that "woman is like a slipper, made to order; wear it if it fits you, throw it away if it does not."

"Woman is like a snake, charming as well as venomous."
"Woman should always be in good humor and revere her husband, even though unfaithful, as a god."

When Nerves Are Jangled.
"Diseased nerves play queer pranks," said the specialist. "I had a patient who once spent five months in a hospital, taking a rest cure. He suffered from insomnia constantly. To reach his home it was necessary to spend a night on the cars, and he looked forward to this with great dread. Even when well he had always slept poorly on a train, and he looked forward to an absolutely wide-awake night. So he supplied himself with a powder in the hope that it might help a little."



In the United States Man Bows Down to Woman.

He didn't need the drug, however. He slept eight solid hours, far better than in the quiet of the hospital. Now a little coffee or smoking or any excitement in the evening will give him insomnia. Yet when he once gets to sleep he is the hardest person in the house to awaken. The firecrackers on the nights of July 3 and 4 he never hears. A big fire on the block, with all the noise of the engines, didn't arouse him.

"Then there was a woman who had nervous prostration so badly that she was confined to bed and had to have a

Paul du Chafflu during his adventures in central Africa found two distressing cases of apparently wanted torture of women. Among the Kaffirs, relates Herbert Spencer, besides her domestic duties the woman has to perform all the hard work; she is her husband's ox a Kaffir remarked to a traveler, she had been bought, he argued, and must therefore labor.

Chieftain's Wife a Complete Slave.

Prof. Ward observes that the complete slavery of woman to man is shown by the account of a Malagasy chief who had scarcely seated himself at his door when his wife came out, crawling on her hands and knees till she came to him, and then licked his feet. All the women in the town saluted their husbands in the same manner. Almost everywhere in Africa, reports Letourneau, woman is the property of her husband, who has the right to use her as a beast of burden, and almost always makes her work as he does his own.

In certain Himalayan regions the women are a veritable merchandise which is bought and sold. At the time of Fraser's visit a woman among the

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BADGER NEWS NOTES

WISCONSIN HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF FORM.

BIG FIRE AT MARINETTE

Sawyer-Goodman Lumber Company Has \$500,000 Loss—Ten Acres Aflame—Twenty Million Feet of Lumber Destroyed.

Marinette.—Fire which broke out in the vast lumber yards of the Sawyer-Goodman company for a time threatened the city and the valuable mills of the company. The loss was approximately \$500,000. It is estimated that at least 20,000,000 feet of lumber ready for shipment was destroyed. The Sawyer-Goodman company has only recently concluded a deal which will call for the building of a new village to be known as Goodman in the heart of the forests north of the city. Here it expects to erect large mills, the raw supply being sufficient to keep the plant employed for several years. The fire originated, it is believed, from a spark from the waste burner from the mill in the No. 2 yards, the smaller of the two yards operated by the company in this city. When discovered it had gained considerable headway. When the fireboats responded to the alarm they found that the slips were filled with logs, making approach difficult. A strong southwest wind was blowing at the time. The flames crossed an intervening open piece of water and licked up the huge lumber piles on the second pier and rushing onward with a rush and roar again leaped an open piece of water and another until the lumber on piers Nos. 3 and 4 had likewise fallen victims to the greed of blaze. Meanwhile the firemen were practically helpless. Menominee across the river was appealed to for aid, but even the efforts of the combined departments were futile in the teeth of the roaring furnace.

Autoists Escape Danger.

Oconomowoc.—As Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard Carpenter of Chicago were returning to their summer home on Lake Geneva from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Simmons at Oconomowoc, near Summit, noticing something wrong with the engine of their large touring car, they alighted. An explosion occurred and the machine taking fire, was entirely destroyed.

Saves Child from Dog.

Racine.—Desperately fighting a mad dog for one-half hour, John DeCristo saved his baby from being bitten and perhaps torn to pieces. Mrs. DeCristo, seeing the fight, grasped a rope, ran to her husband and together they got it around the animal's neck by which they dragged it into the cellar, where Mr. DeCristo killed it with a double-barreled shotgun.

Gasoline Kills a Child.

Waukesha.—Margaret, the two-year-old daughter of Otto Kraft, night fireman at the water works plant, died from drinking gasoline. During the mother's absence a delivery of groceries was made at the house, including a can of gasoline. The child awoke and drank about a pint of the fluid, dying in five minutes.

Is a Tragedy Victim.

La Crosse.—The body of an unknown man weighing about 175 pounds was recovered from the Mississippi river here. All efforts to identify have failed. It is not clear whether the man died accidentally or met with foul play. The body is believed to be that of one of the several victims of tragedies at Winona, St. Paul or other points north.

Build Road to Superior.

Madison.—The state railroad commission granted a certificate of convenience and necessity to the Twin City & Lake Superior Railroad company to build a line through the northwestern part of the state. The new road is to run from St. Paul to Superior and Duluth.

Indians Have Homecoming.

La Crosse.—A monster homecoming was held with a grand council and pow wow on the Winnebago reservation near Black River Falls. The Nebraska branch of the tribe paid its first visit to its early Wisconsin home from which it was removed in the seventies.

Scratch Results in Death.

Wausau.—A scratch on the hand received while picking berries in the woods has resulted in the death of Mrs. Leander Deiler of the town of Emmet, Marathon county.

Gets Post Office Job.

Washington, D. C.—Charles Whitebread of Ashland has been appointed a clerk in the post office department.

Kills Heavy Porcupine.

Stevens Point.—Dr. Alcorn killed a porcupine weighing about 30 pounds, which had strayed onto his lawn.

Newburg Gives Self Up.

La Crosse.—John Newburg, who shot and attempted to kill Ella Miller and his successful rival, William Heider, and who was thought to have committed suicide by drowning, came to the home of Miss Miller, several miles from West Salem, and gave himself up.

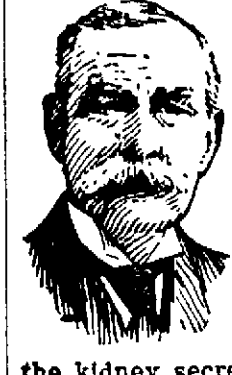
Attend Anniversary Fete.

Sheboygan.—Clergymen from every part of Wisconsin attended the fiftieth anniversary of St. Peter's Evangelical church at Rhine.

FIVE MONTHS IN HOSPITAL.

Discharged Because Doctors Could Not Cure.

Levi P. Brockway, 8, Second Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: "After lying for five months in a hospital I was discharged as incurable, and given only six months to live. My heart was affected, I had smothering spells and sometimes fell unconscious. I got so I couldn't use my arms, my eyesight was impaired and the kidney secretions were badly disordered. I was completely worn out and discouraged when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they went right to the cause of the trouble and did their work well. I have been feeling well ever since."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HARD TIMES, INDEED.



"Poor man! so you are a victim of the late financial panic?"
"Yes, lady. You see, folks along de route is too poor now ter hand out free grub!"

Strictly Fresh Eggs.

There are summer resorts, remote from any agricultural communities, where fresh farm products are even harder to obtain than in the city. It was at such a place that the new boarder, who had eaten four or five breakfasts there, began to wonder why the eggs were invariably served fried.

"See here?" he inquired one morning of the genial colored man who waited upon him, "why do you always fry eggs here? Don't you ever boil them?"
"Oh-oh, yes, sah!" responded the waiter, pleasantly. "Of co'se, yo' kin have 'em boiled, if yo' wants 'em. But you know, sah, yo' takes de risk!"

English Idea of It.

Little things frequently illustrate the English view of American geography very picturesquely. An Englishman had taken the Pacific Express at Philadelphia, and, feeling tired, had retired to his berth. Just before he fell asleep he happened to remember that he had forgotten something, so he put his head out between the curtains and called:

"Portah! Portah!"
The porter came.
"What is it?" he said.
"Please wake me when we get to San Francisco, you know."

Astonished Great Pianist.

A collection of anecdotes of musical celebrities just published at Leipzig contains this one under the head of Anton Rubinstein. When the great pianist was making his tour of the United States he sat one day in a railroad train looking out upon the scenery. Suddenly a man sitting across the aisle spat over Rubinstein's head out of the open window. The master drew back and gazed in astonishment and anger at the vulgar American, who smiled and said, soothingly: "Don't worry; I know my distance."

ALMOST A SHADOW.

Gained 20 lbs. on Grape-Nuts.

There's a wonderful difference between a food which merely tastes good and one which builds up strength and good healthy flesh.

It makes no difference how much we eat unless we can digest it. It is not really food to the system until it is absorbed. A Yorkstate woman says:

"I had been a sufferer for ten years with stomach and liver trouble, and had got so bad that the least bit of food such as I then knew, would give me untold misery for hours after eating."

"I lost flesh until I was almost a shadow of my original self and my friends were quite alarmed about me. 'First I dropped coffee and used Postum, then began to use Grape-Nuts although I had little faith it would do me any good."

"But I continued to use the food and have gained twenty pounds in weight and feel like another person in every way. I feel as if life had truly begun anew for me."

"I can eat anything I like now in moderation, suffer no ill effects, be on my feet from morning until night. Whereas a year ago they had to send me away from home for rest while others cleaned house for me, this spring I have been able to do it myself all alone."

"My breakfast is simply Grape-Nuts with cream and a cup of Postum, with sometimes an egg and a piece of toast, but generally only Grape-Nuts and Postum. And I can work until noon and not feel as tired as one hour's work would have made me a year ago."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.